THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED BY
Penniman, Reed & Co.,
No. 96, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
PER YEAR, BY MAIL.....$6.00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIER.....15.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

Hon. William F. Johnston, of this city has been nominated for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Mr. Johnston personally, is a gentleman of much worth and ability, but we can see no good reason why the present incumbent of that office should be sacrificed by the President in order to make room for a favorite. Col. W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, is a high toned gentleman and ardent patriot. During the rebellion he placed two regiments in the field, through his personal exertions. He did even more to sustain his own and family reputation. Assuming the obligation of a defaulting brother-in-law, who had held a subordinate position in the Custom House, he made good, out of his private resources, the loss sustained by the government. Mr. Johnston has already been rejected by the Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue in this district. It seems singular that the President should pass the claims of his Philadelphia supporters in order to confer an honor belonging to that District, upon a citizen of Pittsburgh. But Mr. Johnston was among the first here to abandon the Republican party and enroll himself in the Johnson Cowan clique, and is fully entitled to a renegades reward.

A. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson have been selected as delegates at large to represent Georgia in the Philadelphia Convention. They are worthy of front seats in the rebel conclave. If any good result could be anticipated from the mongrel Convention, we should, in common with all loyal Unionists, feel deeply humiliated, since the very men who attempted to destroy our Government are called in now to dictate a plan of reconstruction to suit themselves. Charleston should have been the spot chosen to hold the Convention, not Philadelphia—the atmosphere would have been more congenial to the delegates.

Mr. Wm. D. Kelley has withdrawn his pretensions to the United States Senatorship, and expresses his preference for Mr. Stevens. He will doubtless be re-elected to the House, in which he has served three terms with unusual merit and distinction.

It is urged against Mr. Stevens that his age and infirmities make his election to the Senate unadvisable. Indeed, the intimation is thrown out that his name is used in this connection only for the purpose of defeating some conspicuous aspirants. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Stevens is incapable of allowing his name to be used for sinister ends.

Doubtless the few unthinking Republicans who have as yet failed to discover the true character of the Philadelphia Convention, will be gratified to learn that the notorious Vallandigham, of Ohio, has been elected a delegate. We know of no person in the country more worthy of a seat in the August body of renegades and Copperheads. Banished for treason during the rebellion, Vallandigham has a record that should not fail to elevate him in the affections of those who would again place the reins of government in the hands of traitors. Let him have a front seat, he is worthy of it.

Mr. Edgar Cowan finally confesses in a long, published letter, that he is affiliated with the democratic party. He tells the old story. He says the Republican party left him, by abandoning the Baltimore platform, and the Democratic party came over to him. He makes no explanation of the fact that he commenced voting steadily with the Democrats in Congress full three years before the Baltimore platform was framed.

He further states that President Johnson is in the same boat with him. Every body knew that some months ago.

By telegraph elsewhere it will be perceived that the Committee on Commerce reported unfavorably upon the nomination of Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, as Collector of the Philadelphia Port. This is as we expected. The President finds much difficulty in disposing of his warm Pittsburgh ex-doriser, since others, who have a word to say in the matter, cannot agree in recognizing Mr. Johnston's superior claims for office.

Mr. Cowan confesses that he and President Johnson are acting with the Democrats. That was quite apparent even while loud professions were made that whatever differences existed between them and their former political associates should be fought out inside the Republican party. We put no confidence in those statements when they were made, and thought they were exceedingly verdant who did.

"Thank God, the Atlantic Cable is laid"! So says Cyrus W. Field and so say we all, if the important announcement proves true. A late dispatch says that Europe and America are within a moment's communication with each other. We shall wait for a confirmation of the good tidings, and in the meanwhile hope that it is "All right—De Sanly."

Tax-payers have reason to congratulate themselves on the fact that a number of reckless and extravagant appropriations, urged upon Congress with great vehemence, were defeated. The aggregate amount of these sums would have paralyzed the Treasury and unsettled the monetary affairs of the country, if the bills had prevailed.

Mr. Dennison, (Democrat,) member of Congress from the Luzerne District, has experienced a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, and may not be a candidate for re election this year.

The Democratic Congressional Convention was held at Franklin last week, and General A. B. McCalmont, of Venango, was selected as their candidate for Congress.

The new coalition has developed its purposes by issuing a call for "a National Union State Convention" in New York. It is to meet at Saratoga on the 9th of August.

It seems France has made a new treaty by which it has made a pledge to stay in Mexico five years longer, and pay half a million dollars a year for the privilege.

We need hardly repeat that we do not concur in Mr. Stevens' amendment to the National Currency Bill against the diminution of greenbacks.

It is rather a novel sight to see masses of ice in July, but nevertheless they are to be seen at the Devil's Hole, at Niagara Falls, piled up the shore. The immense ice jam of last winter drove large quantities of ice high up on the bank, where the overhanging rocks shut out the sun.

CITY ITEMS.

Pure Linen Shirt Fronts
At Bates and Bell's.

Pittsburgh Grand Gift Concert.
Our Gift Concert will positively take place at City Hall, this evening, July 30th. Tickets selling rapidly. The balance will continue for sale at our office, No. 70 Fifth street, second floor, *Chronicle* Building, until the concert commences. Our ticket agents should call at our office, or send in their reports to-day. We will receive no payment for tickets after the drawing commences. All our agents, when they have made their returns, should get our receipt in full, bearing our seal, to show ticket holders, if necessary, that their tickets were paid for. We authorize no general agent to settle with local agents. All must apply to us in person or by letter, for final settlement. Tickets not paid for neither gain admission to our Concert nor draw gifts. See advertisement in another column.
McDonald, Thomson & Co.

New Marseilles
At Bates and Bell's.

The North American Life Insurance Company, of New York, presents more favorable inducements for Insurance than any oth er Company in the United States.

By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the Company is authorized to make special deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the seal of the Department, and a certificate that the policy is secured by pledge of public bonds, stocks and mortgages, under a special trust, created by Act of the Legislature, in favor of the "North American Life Insurance Company exclusively." This makes every policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or United States Bond.

Its policies are indisputable immediately after issue.

All its Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeiting. None of the usual restrictions placed upon travel or change of employment. Thirty days grace allowed in payment of premium, and policy held good during that time. A credit of one-third of table rate can be had, if desired, *without note*. No charge for policy or stamp. F. T. Cook, Agent, 67 Fourth st.

Shawls,
At reduced prices, at Bates and Bell's.

Furnace Property at Auction.
Wampum Furnace, so well known to this great manufacturing community—Fours, will be offered at public sale on Wednesday next, August 1st, on the premises, by our friend T. A. McClelland, who acts under the direction of the Receiver of the Company, S. M. Kier, Esqr.

The advertisement in another column gives a definite description of the Furnace and its surroundings, and appliances for the turning out of a superior quality of metal

This highly valuable property lies northwest of Pittsburgh about forty-one miles, and is located directly on the line of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, with an extensive front on the Beaver river and Beaver and Erie Canal. It contains about 250 acres of land, more or less, throughout which Iron Ore, Coal, Lime Stone, Fire Clay, &c., are found in ample quantities.

The Company who have until a recent period been running the Furnace, hold in addition to the above, the leases of nearly all the principal mineral lands in the neighborhood.

The quality of metal produced by this Furnace has a well established reputation with the Iron workers in this vicinity.

The Furnace when built was rendered one of the most complete affairs of the kind, by introducing in the proper departments everything that long, practical experience could suggest to the parties managing it.

On the premises will be found all the necessary out buildings, machinery, tramways, &c., that are usually found at such works.

The Railroad and Canal afford cheap, speedy and reliable channels of shipment for the metal at present made.

Our capitalists will be looking well to their own interests, by giving this sale their attention, for seldom have they seen, or will they see such an opportunity for an investment.

Parties wishing to attend the sale can leave by the early train on the morning of the day of sale, and can return the same evening.

New Dress Goods
At Bates and Bell's.

North American Transit Insurance Company, Philadelphia—Portland Fire.
The North American Fire Insurance Company has paid its losses at Portland, and received from the insured the following testimonial:

Portland, Me., July 9, 1866.

The undersigned, having held policies in the North American Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., bear grateful testimony to the prompt and liberal manner the same have been adjusted and paid, thereby alleviating the losses sustained by the recent terrible conflagration. We cordially recommend the North American, of Hartford, to the confidence and patronage of the public:

J. E. Dougall,	A. N. Sawyer & Son,
Woodman, True & Co.,	Charles Sawyer,
Jeremiah D. White,	R. M. Brown
Edwin S. Hovey,	R. Wright, M. D.,
Moses S. Hasty,	A. S. Mitchell,
Thomas H. Parsons,	S. H. Weeks,
Nathan J. Davis,	Charles Morse, M. D.,
J. C. Woodman,	H. S. Baker & Co.,
W. H. & A. Hovey, by E. S. Hovey, atty.,	S. B. Lufkin & Co.,
Davis Brothers,	C. H. Breed & Co.,
Dunham Witham,	Joseph S. Jewett,

S. W. Thompson & Co.,
Burke's Building, 2d floor, No. 59 Fourth st.

Office of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company,
Wm. Bennett, Jr., Secretary.
John B. Eldridge, President.
Hartford, July 13, 1866.

To the Patrons of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company:

The Old Connecticut takes pleasure in announcing to its patrons that the disastrous conflagration in Portland, on the Fourth of July, has in no way affected its soundness or prosperity. It has just declared and paid its 28th dividend, and the money is in bank to pay every dollar of its losses, most of which have been adjusted and paid. The claims already adjusted reduce its whole loss to $17,000, which it is expected will be still fu ther reduced by adjustments now being made. After paying every dollar of its losses it has a cash surplus of $60,000, can reinsure every risk, and show a larger per centage of surplus than, with very few exceptions, any company now doing business.

S. W. Thompson & Co.,
Burke's Building, No. 59 Fourth St.,
Agents for the above Companies.

Merrimack Prints
At Bates and Bell's.

To the Martyrs of Liver Complaint.
Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It does go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver disease or Bilious Remittent Fever.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Bates & Bell
Are opening new goods.

Don't Say that You Can't
Get the best quality of English and Scotch Ale, Porter, or Brown Stout—for, by calling at Fleming's Drug Depot you will find the most complete stock of the finest brands—and get them at the very lowest price. Remember the place, Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

New Dry Goods
At Bates and Bell's.

Travelling Dress Goods
At Bates and Bell's.

A Railroad Club.
Chicago, July 28.—A railroad club has been organized for the purpose of taking one thousand tickets in the Crosby Opera House Association. It is the intention that only railroad and steamboat men shall be allowed to purchase shares.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 178. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Peruvian.

THE WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

Military Situation Unchanged.

FORCES CONCENTRATING BEFORE VIENNA.

Satisfactory News from Great Eastern.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED BY ITALIANS.

Farther Point, July 28.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on Thursday, July 19, via. Londonderry on Friday, July 20th, passed this point at five o'clock this afternoon en route to Quebec.

Latest by Telegraph to Londonderry.—*Liverpool, July 20.*—The military position is unchanged. Great forces are concentrating on both sides before Vienna.

The *Monitour* says that Prussia has consented to abstain from hostilities for five days, provided that Austria agrees to do the same, and give her decision on the basis proposed within that period.

The news from the Great Eastern continues very satisfactory. About nine hundred miles of the Atlantic Cable had been paid out.

Cotton has declined ⅛c on the week. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales; today's (Friday) sales are estimated at 12,000 bales, the market closing steady. Middling Orleans quoted at 16½d, and middling uplands at 13¾d. Breadstuffs very dull. Corn easier. Provisions dull. Consols for money 88¼@88⅜. United States 5-20s 69¾@70. Illinois Central shares 90@92. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased 347,000.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Blackstone announced the withdrawal of the Compulsory Clauses bill, and the bill for the purchase of the Electric Franchise bill was also withdrawn.

Sir R. Mayne, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, had issued an order forbidding the proposed reform gathering in Hyde Park on the 23d inst., declaring it illegal, and stating that measures would be taken to prevent the assembling of the meeting.

The War.—The Prussian General Falkinstein, has established his headquarters at Frankfort and issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the governments of Nassau and Frankfort. The Prussians have also occupied portions of Bavaria.

The Frankfort Senate has been dissolved.

In Southern Germany the Prussians established their headquarters at Lundenburg on the 15th inst.

The military correspondent of the London *Times* with the Prussian army, says another Prussian reserve is about to be formed, which will rendezvous at Breslau.

On the 17th inst., the Italians in force, attacked Borgo Fort. The cannonading lasted several hours. During the night the Austrians set fire to the village, and retired to positions, ammunition and provisions. The Italians occupied Borgo Fort, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. The Italian loss was slight.

The Austrian commander in the Tyrol claims to have driven the Italians across Caffaro river. Garibaldi is said to have been wounded at this affair. The Austrians took two hundred prisoners.

A telegram from Vienna announces the arrival there of Count de Robilant, French ambassador. The Emperor of Austria has stated to have decidedly refused to accept of the Prussian conditions, excluding Austria from the German confederation.

The Prussian official *Gazette* says that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy declares that neither party shall conclude a peace or an armistice without the consent of the other.

A Berlin semi-official paper gives the following as Prussia's ultimatum demands:

In addition to a complete settlement of the question of the duchies which the future are to act in unison and be under the control of Prussia, Prussia assumes the direction of the war, the establishment of the unity of Northern Germany under the leadership of Prussia, and, moreover, requires the execution of the treaty of Prague before the new confederation. All that Prussia asks is the establishment of a union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary.

The Emperor Napoleon, recognizing the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis for negotiations, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria.

The *Monitour* contradicts the *Journals*, which assert that the Emperor Napoleon has tendered offering its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to take part of an armed mediation in Europe. The Emperor has decided diplomatically with the idea of bringing about peace. Threatening measures would have created more serious complications.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. Rentes 68f. 25c.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, July 9.—Cotton.—The cotton market opened dull, became firmer with an advance of ⅛d, and closed flat.

The Corn Exchange market is flat, and prices tend downward. Breadstuffs are inactive. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour inactive and less firm. Wheat inactive; quotations generally unchanged. Corn steady, declining and prices 6d lower; mixed 27s 3d@27s 6d. Provisions inactive, Richardson, Spence & Co. report beef steady. Pork inactive and quotations generally maintained. Bacon irregular and still declining. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow inactive.

Produce.—Ashes, small sales of pots at 38s. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil very dull. Rosin inactive. Petroleum flat at 1s 6d for Refined. Spirits Turpentine inactive and easier. Sugar firm. Coffee firmer. Tea quiet but steady. Rice steady. Tallow steady.

London, July 20.—Consols for money, 88⅛@88⅜. U. S. 5-20s, 69¾@70¼; Illinois Central Shares, 77@77½; Erie Shares, 42@42½.

FROM EUROPE.

Austria Declines Prussia's Conditions for Peace—Prussians Occupy Darmestadt.

New York, July 28.—The steamer Moravian from Quenec, arrived at Londonderry on the 18th. The steamer City of Boston from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th.

The Preston Banking Company had suspended. The liabilities are at present unknown.

It was reported that Austria had decidedly refused to accept the Prussian conditions for peace.

The *Moniteur du Soir* denies that the French Government had any intention of becoming an armed mediator in the difficulties.

The Prussians had occupied Darmstadt.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England and America Again United.

THE CABLE IN PERFECT ORDER.

Dispatches from C. W. Field,

IN COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND.

What the London "Times" of the 27th Says.

PEACE DECLARED BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA,

THE TREATY SIGNED.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN FLEETS.

Dispatches to President Johnson and Secretary Seward, and Their Replies.

INTERNATIONAL NEUTRALITY AND NON-INTERVENTION.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

New York, July 29.—The following dispatch has just been received from Cyrus W. Field:

Heart's Content, July 28, 1866.—We arrived here at nine o'clock this morning all well. Thank God the cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

(Signed,) Cyrus W. Field,

Second Dispatch.

Heart's Content, July 28.—We are in telegraph communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect order.

(signed.) Cyrus W. Field.

Third Dispatch.

Heart's Content, July 28.—England and America are again united by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable ever since the splice on the 13th instant, off Valentia.

(Signed.) Cyrus W. Field.

Heart's Content, July 28.—The great Eastern left Sheerness on Saturday at noon, June 30th, arrived at Bearhaven on Thursday morning, July 9th, and received the balance of her coals and provisions. The other steamers joined the great Eastern at Bearhaven as follows:

The William Corry and Perriole on Friday July 6th.

The Albany on the 7th, and midway on the 10th inst.

On Saturday, the 7th of July, at the end of Irish Shore the cable was landed from William Corry, and at 2:30 next morning the laying was successfully completed, and the end buried in ninety-four fathoms, latitude 51° 40' north, longitude 9° 35' west, distant 21 miles house at Valentia, 27½ miles; 20½ miles of cable paid out.

On Monday, 11th inst., H. M. S. Racoon arrived at Bear Haven to render all assistance in her power.

Thursday, 12th.—Great Eastern, Medway, Albany, Terrible and Racoon in company. Observances held at Valentia and prayers offered up for the successful laying of the cable.

Friday, 13th.—Shore end was connected to main cable on board the Great Eastern at 2:40 P. M. telegraph fleet started for Newfoundland, and the Racoon returned to Valentia. Terrible ahead of Great Eastern on starboard quarter, the Medway on port, and Albany on starboard quarter. Weather thick and foggy, with a head wind. Paying out rope and cable on Board Great Eastern to telegraph house at Valentia, 2,440 nautical miles found perfect.

Saturday, July 14.—Distance run, 168 miles; cable paid out, 168 miles.

Sunday, July 15.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 139 miles.

Monday, July 16.—Distance run, 115 miles; cable paid out, 127 miles.

Tuesday, July 17.—Distance run, 118 miles; cable paid out, 130 miles.

Wednesday, July 18.—Distance run, 103 miles; cable paid out, 135 miles.

Thursday, July 19.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 135 miles.

Friday, July 20.—Distance run, 117 miles; cable paid out, 127 miles.

Saturday, July 21.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 136 miles.

Sunday, July 22.—Distance run, 123 miles; cable paid out, 134 miles.

Monday, July 23.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 134 miles.

Tuesday, July 24.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 135 miles.

Wednesday, July 25.—Distance run, 112 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Thursday, July 26.—Distance run, 123 miles; cable paid out, 134 miles.

Friday, July 27.—Distance run, 112 miles, cable paid out, 118 miles, which, with the shore end off Valentia, distance 27 miles, cable paid out 2,8 miles, makes the distance run 1,967 miles. Total length of cable shipped, 2,440 miles. Arrived at Hearts Content at eight a. m., Friday, July 27th.

The average speed of the ship from the time the splice was made until we saw land was a little less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average of five and one-half miles per hour. The electrical shock was less than twelve per cent. The weather has been more pleasant than I have ever known it to be at this season of the year, we have had alternate days of rain, sunshine, fogs and squalls.

I have requested Mr. John C. Dean, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to send you by the first opportunity, for Associated Press, twenty-five copies of his diary, which will give you a detailed account of the laying of the cable, and the progress of the cable across the Atlantic. We have been in constant communication with Valentia since the completion of the cable. Thousands of messages have been received from Europe, which was posted up outside of the telegraph office for the information of all on board the Great Eastern, and signalled to other ships after taking in coal.

The telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year, to recover it, and complete the telegraph between Ireland and Newfoundland, and then Medway will proceed to lay the new cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The cable will be open for business in a few days, and all messages will be sent to Europe in the order they are received at Heart's Content. I cannot find words adequate to express my admiration for the men who have so ably conducted the nautical, engineering and electrical departments of this enterprise, so successful, and the difficulties to be overcome, to be seen to be appreciated. In fact all on board of the telegraph fleet, and all connected with the enterprise, have done their very best to have the cable made and laid in a perfect condition, and He who rules the winds and the waves has crowned their united efforts with perfect success. Thank God for it.

Yours faithfully, Cyrus W. Field.

Heart's Content, July 27th, via Asby Bay, July 29th.—The London *Times* of the 27th, says of the telegraph: It is a great work, the glory of the age and nation, and they whose hands achieved it deserve to be honored as benefactors of their race.

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

A private telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 25th. There was a fight on the 24th between Austrians and Victory.

Earl Shaftsbury had protested in the House of Commons against the reform meeting. In a discussion on the tariff, Sir John Pakington admitted that England was behind other nations.

A serious engagement took place on the 20th of the island of Lussa. The Austrians claim a victory. They sank four Italian ironclads, burning down one and blowing up three.

Heart's Content, July 27.—*To His Excellency, President Johnson, Washington, D. C., sir:* The Atlantic Cable was successfully completed this morning; I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and through them to mankind. This is our own country and the Eastern Hemisphere.

Yours faithfully, Cyrus W. Field.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—*Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content.*—I heartily congratulate you and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the Western and the Governments of the Eastern Hemisphere.

[Signed.] Andrew Johnson.

Heart's Content, July 27, 1866.

The Hon. William H. Seward, Washington—The Telegraph Cable has been successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. I remember with gratitude your services in this enterprise in the United States Senate in 1857, and recollect with pleasure the speech you then made in favor of the Telegraph bill. That you may never have reason to regret what you have done to establish communication across the Atlantic, is the sincere wish of your friend.

(Signed) Cyrus W. Field.

Washington, July 29.—*Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content—Acknowledgements and Congratulations.*—If the Atlantic Cable had not failed in 1858, European states would not have been long at peace. The telegraph long opposing that civil war in America could either perpetuate African slavery or divide this Republic. Your great achievement consolidates, I trust, an effective treaty of international neutrality and non-intervention.

Signed, Wm. H. Seward.

Heart's Content, July 27.—*To the Honorary Members of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.*—I congratulate you on the successful completion of telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland, and hope within two weeks from this time, to inform you that the cable has been recovered.

and that a second line is in operation across the Atlantic. I assure you that all on board the telegraph fleet will do all they can to accomplish this object.

(Signed,) Cyrus W. Field

Heart's Content, July 27.—*To the Directors of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.*—We arrived this day. The cable has been laid across the Atlantic, and is in perfect working order. As soon as we have taken in coal we shall proceed to the spot where the cable was lost last year, and when recovered will splice it with the cable on board of the Great Eastern and return to this place, then Medway will proceed to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I cannot express to you how thankful I feel that you will now receive some return for the money that you have spent, and the time that you have devoted during the last half year to connect by telegraph our own country with Great Britain. Cyrus W. Field.

The following is a list of the Directors of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company: Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wilson G. Hunt. The officers of the Company are: Peter Cooper, President; Cyrus W. Field, Vice President; Moses Taylor, Treasurer; Robert W. Lowber, Secretary.

Heart's Content, July 27, 9:10 A. M.—C. W. Field says there have been 1,062 knots in London on account of the refusal of Government to allow Reform meetings in Hyde Park.

A daily paper had been published on the Great Eastern.

Asby Bay, Sunday, July 29, 8:30 P. M.—All dispatches from Europe, via Heart's Content and Port au Barque, being mainly relative to the successful laying of the cable, have been forwarded by telegraph from this point, and the news yacht sailed this afternoon on her return to Port au Barque. Another vessel will arrive to-morrow (Monday,) morning, from Port au Barque, with further advices from the cable and Europe. The telegraph lines are in good working order.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mayor Monroe Announces His Intention to Disperse the Convention—Procession of Negroes—Disturbances —Three Negroes Killed—Policemen —Wounded.

New Orleans, July 28.—Gov. Wells has arrived from Red river.

The Convention meets on the 30th.

Mayor Monroe has addressed a letter to Gen. Baird, informing him that he intended to disperse the Convention and arrest the members, unless prevented by the military authority. Gen. Baird says no proclamation has been asked, and ridicules Monroe's proposition. He says if a legal convention, it had a right to meet; if illegal, it was mutiny or treason. He concludes by saying that he shall prevent violence and preserve order.

All the State officers have formally protested against the Governor's proclamation, and the Secretary of State refuses his seal.

After the adjournment of the meeting last night, the negroes formed into procession, and armed with clubs, bricbats, &c., went howling through the streets, threatening violence. At the meeting, the speakers had used violent language. Two or three disturbances occurred in the city, resulting in the killing of three negroes. Three police officers were badly bruised by the negroes. All is quiet now. Ten or fifteen negroes have been arrested and jailed. It is understood that efforts are making by the Chief of Police to have the speakers who used violent and incendiary language arrested. Gen. Baird has gone to Galveston to wait on General Sheridan to ask aid to suppress the efforts of those exciting the black population against the whites.

The Convention Troubles—Mayor Monroe Telegraphs the President, Receives an Answer, and Thereupon Issues a Proclamation.

New Orleans, July 28.—Yesterday the Attorney General of State and Lieutenant Governor telegraphed to the President informing him of the violent and incendiary proceedings and speeches at the Mechanics' Institute negro meeting the night before, stating that a serious riot was feared, that the Governor had issued a proclamation calling for an election to fill the vacancies in the Legislature, &c., &c., and that he was in league with the Republicans; that it was intended indicting the members of the convention by a grand jury, and asking if the President was informed that the military forces of the United States should interfere to prevent the execution of the civil process, to which the President replied that such was his wish.

To Albert Voorhees, Lieut-Governor of Louisiana.—The military will be required to sustain the civil authorities, and not to interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the subject of the convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning.

By order of the President, Andrew Johnson.

The Mayor issued the following proclamation.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, City Hall, July 28, 1866.

Whereas, The Extinction Convention of 1864 proposes meeting this day; and whereas, the said meeting will tend to disturb the peace and good order of the city might be disturbed, now, therefore, I, John T. Monroe, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, do hereby, by virtue of the power in me vested, require the people of this city to avoid with care all disturbances and collision, and I do particularly enjoin the younger members of the community to act with that calmness and forbearance as that the good name of the city may not be tarnished, and the enemies of the country, headed by President Johnson, be not afforded an opportunity so much coveted by them of creating a breach of the peace, and of falsifying facts to the great injury of their cause. And I do hereby call upon all good citizens to refrain from gathering in or about the place of meeting of said extinction Convention, and satisfied from the proclamation of the Governor that the deliberations of the members thereof will receive no countenance from the President, and that the days of the present Congress of the present civil governments, and violation of its laws and acts to the satisfaction of the good people of the State.

John T. Monroe,
Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

It is understood with the Mayor yesterday, General Baird stated positively that he would prevent the Sheriff and posse, or any State or civil officer, from interfering with the Convention.

The *Tribune*, a Republican paper, says the Convention will meet to-morrow and adjourn till the middle of September.

Cholera Bulletin.

New York, July 28.—Ten cases of cholera and three deaths in this city are reported to-day, and in Brooklyn six cases and one death.

Galveston, July 28.—There are fifty-six cases of cholera—two or three fatal—during the week, brought by Hart's Island troops (2d) via New Orleans. Another detachment arrived on Tuesday, and have been isolated. The city is very healthy.

Philadelphia, July 28.—Five new cases of cholera and three deaths are reported by the Board of Health to-day. The total number of deaths for the week were four hundred and ninety-two, being a decrease of two hundred and seventy-two from last week and a decrease of one hundred and fifty-six from the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths not specified, including eighteen from Asiatic cholera, twenty-one from cholera morbus and one hundred and one from cholera infantum.

New York, July 29.—Forty-nine cases of the so-called cholera were reported by the Board of Health yesterday in this city, and eight in Brooklyn, one of which proved fatal. Reports from Hart's and Davis' Islands are favorable. The mortality lists for the week show a considerable increase in the number of deaths.

The Charleston Prisoners Removed.

Charleston, S. C., July 28.—The four prisoners sentenced by military commission, but subsequently released on writs of habeas corpus, attempted liberation on a writ of habeas corpus occasioned the recent conflict of authority between General Sickles and the United States District Court. They were quietly removed last night by a steamer, under guard, from Castle Pinckney. The military, with others, refuse information concerning their present whereabouts. The impression is that they were sent north beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Making False Returns of Distilled Spirits—Visit to Mammoth Cave.

Louisville, July 28.—Four officers of Larue and Nelson counties, were fined to-day in the sum of $1,000 each for making false returns of distilled spirits.

Various singing societies left for the Mammoth Cave to-night, to enjoy the Sangerfest with a grand concert there to Echo Hall, to-morrow. A small portion of the New York Liederkranz were among the number. The residue left for home this afternoon. All the societies will be represented.

Death of Mrs. W. C. Bryant—Call for a General Fenian Meeting—Increased Emigration.

New York, July 28.—The wife of William Cullen Bryant died at her residence, on Long Island, Sunday, at seven o'clock.

A Fenian call, addressed to all citizens of this city and vicinity, is issued for to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, on business said to be of importance.

The total number of alien emigrants arrived this year is 127,881, or 50,000 more than last year.

The Sangerfest Excursion to the Mammoth Cave.

Louisville, July 28.—The Sangerfest wound up to-day with a grand excursion to the Mammoth Cave. Over one thousand were present. Everything passed off quietly. Owing to the disarrangement of the programme by those in charge of the cave, the concert did not come off, but there was an abundance of extempore vocal and instrumental music.

There is great excitement at the announcement of foreign news through the Atlantic cable.

Georgia Delegates to Philadelphia Convention.

Augusta, July 28.—The following delegates to the National Union Convention to assemble in Philadelphia have been elected from the State at large: Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson, with Thomas Hardeman, P. W. Alexander and A. R. Wright and Linton A. Stephens. Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson will be two of the delegates for the State at large.

Another Fenian Excitement.

New York, July 29.—A special dispatch here from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, says intense excitement prevails concerning another reported Fenian movement. There is a rush for arms, and if confederation is effected, $25,000,000 will be spent in fortifying the frontier—half to be paid by the British government.

The Great Trot.

Syracuse, July 29.—The time made at the trot yesterday was: First heat, Dexter at half miles in 1:12, beat in 2:27½. Butler second, eighths behind. Second heat, Dexter half mile in 1:15¾—heat in 2:30½. Butler ten lengths behind. There were four thousand people on the ground. Great disappointment

Steamer Ashore.

St. Johns, N. B., July 28.—The steamer Zodiac, hence this morning for Boston, went ashore at 11:30, at Point Lepreaux. Part of her bottom is off. A portion of her passengers were brought to this port by the steamer New York.

Extensive Fire.

Rome, N. Y., July 29.—There was an extensive fire at Rome to-day. The loss is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

River at Louisville.

Louisville, July 28.—River stationary with eight feet in the canal. Mercury 90 at noon, Rain this afternoon. Now clear.

SECRETARY HARLAN'S RESIGNATION.

Brevets for Gallant Services.

CHOLERA AGAIN AT MECCA.

Minority Report on Jeff. Davis' Complicity with the Assassination.

CODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS LAWS.

Washington, July 29.—The following is a copy of Secretary Harlan's letter of resignation:

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1866.

To the President.—Having heretofore informed you of my readiness to withdraw from the Cabinet when it might accord with your pleasure and convenience to name my successor, and in pursuance of an understanding arrived at in a recent interview, I now tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect upon the first day of September next. In thus severing my official connection with your administration, I would do injustice to my own feelings were I not to present my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me during my term in service. Praying that the supreme ruler of nations may bless you with health and vigor to endure the arduous labors incident to your high position, and wisdom to carry into effect such wise measures of policy as Congress may devise to secure the domestic peace and national unity, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

James Harlan,
Secretary of the Interior.

The Senate has been very liberal in connection with the Executive Department in bestowing brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, the honors having been conferred for services as far back as the first battle of Bull Run. In some cases no less than three brevets have been given to one person, and volunteer as well as regular officers share in these complimentary promotions, which do not carry any extra pay with them. Nor are they altogether confined to fighting men. Recruiting, Commissary and Quartermaster officers, and those who have performed duty in various other branches, and some other civilians, military titles, but who never even wore the army uniform, have been similarly brevetted. On the last day of the session of Congress, the Senate confirmed in gross over two hundred brevets from Major Generals down to First Lieutenants, in addition to the thousand heretofore sanctioned by the President.

The U. S. Consul at Port Mahon again writes that the cholera has broken out among the pilgrims at Mecca more violently than ever, and that the Spanish authorities are strictly enforcing a very strict quarantine over all vessels from the infected ports.

Surgeon Hall has made a minority report on the complicity of Davis in the assassination. He complains of obstacles thrown in his way by the other members of the Committee. He was only permitted to examine witnesses two hours in each day. He says the main portions were *ex parte*, and liable without opportunity of cross examination. The evidence of Sanford, Conover, Merritt, and others, is styled worthless and unreliable. He concludes with an urgent appeal for turning Davis over to the civil authorities for trial.

Under a recent joint resolution General Garfield and Senator Creswell have been appointed by their respective branches of Congress to collect their customs laws. A like person is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury designs taking steps to remove the obstructions from the James River.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, received to-day official news from the vicinity of Chihuahua, announcing completely smashing up, and the others so badly injured that they cannot be used again.

Coroner's Inquest Concluded.

The Coroner's jury summoned to hold an inquest upon the negro girl Caroline Ford, who was so cruelly ravished and murdered at Sewickley, on the 9th inst., concluded their labors Saturday afternoon. As there was no evidence whatever before the jury, they rendered a ver

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.

J. P. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, } Editors.
JOSIAH KING, NELSON P. REED, } Business Managers.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.
CLERK OF COURT:
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.
CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.
RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY, City.
REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Plum Tp.
COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON, City.
DIRECTOR OF POOR:
JOHN F. DEAVO, Mifflin Tp.
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.
GEORGE Y. McKEE, North Fayette Tp.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM PETER, Ross Tp.
R. A. COLVILLE City.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It has fallen to the lot of no constituent assembly to have higher and more important duties devolved upon it than the American Congress, whose first session has just closed. Excepting a comparatively few members the two Houses were chosen during the progress of the great rebellion, and convened within a few months of the cessation of actual hostilities. Considerably more than two-thirds of the members of both chambers were elected by the party that, with most heroic energy and self-sacrifice, sustained the government, and upheld the honor of the nation throughout the war. In point of intellectual endowments and moral qualities no abler or better men were ever delegated to perform a public trust. Of course, individual exceptions can be pointed out to this remark, but on the whole no representative body in this country, or any other, ever contained a larger amount of talent or patriotism.

However the case may appear to men who do not know experimentally what it is to be overmastered by a great and disinterested emotion—to be ruled, not simply on the surface, but down into the inner recesses of their being, by a cardinal principle that subordinates to itself all other ends and aims—the men, on whom the chief burden rested of sustaining the government were thoroughly imbued not only with the sentiment of national unity, but with the higher feeling that the Union was intended to mean personal and political liberty to all born or naturalized under the flag, and an example and light to all other peoples struggling against despotisms up to independence and enfranchisement. It happens, necessarily, that such men are in earnest. They do not view politics as a game to be played with skill but not with feeling—the end being simply personal promotion and party ascendency. They see that politics inevitably involves sacred rights, privileges, and results—the highest next to religion itself—and that deviations from recognised principles are as culpable in this domain as in any other.

An appeal having been made from the Constitution and the Laws to the arbitrament of the sword—and the march of events, under the leadings of Providence, having eventuated in a decree of liberty for all the inhabitants of the land—the loyal representatives of the nation, following as well their own instincts as the promptings of those by whom they were elected, determined to make this decree much more than a shadow and an enigma—a splendid reality, a vitalizing and revivifying force. What happened? Being earnest men, they are misunderstood by those who are not. Some look on, with whom this great drama is only a play. They wore masks and paraded through all its mighty scenes without comprehending that it touched not only the springs of the nation's life, but the cords of liberty, for all men throughout the coming generations. They are still inclined to treat it as a masquerade; and they carp and cavil at all whose levity is not equal to their own.

In laying anew the foundations of the government, the labors of Congress would have been arduous under the most favorable circumstances. They have been vastly increased by the recreancy of the President. Born and reared in a Southern State; a Democrat by profession, but with some antipathies against slavery, not so much on the score of principle as by reason of disparagements to which he was subjected by the slave barons on account of his obscure birth and lowly breeding; carried beyond his convictions by the powerful impulse of the struggle, and by that inordinate oppugnancy which is a predominant trait of his organization; when the war-cloud rolled away and the calm of peace settled down once more upon the land, a reaction came over him, and he reverted measurably to his original position. He saw accomplished all he really desired in the crushing of the rebellion. At his side—the chief of his Cabinet—was a statesman as richly endowed, both by nature and education, as any personage of this century. Cool, sagacious, subtle—a machiavelian spirit—with whom words and phrases, principles and interests, are counters in a stately game—nourishing a personal grief, and watching to revenge the blighting of his ultimate ambition—ready to blot the brilliant record of a long career, to cast a dark shadow over his just renown, and stop the dignity of his soul, that he might appease his insatiable wrath. Near him was another—once in President LINCOLN'S Cabinet—a man of ordinary powers, but restless and implacable—thrown up to commence by some inexplicable casuality—and with few sympathies common with those among whom he ast his lot, by whim or calculation ejected from his place in obedience to the demand of the National Convention he has demonstrated ever since the mistake made in his elevation and the justice of the sentence by which he was deposed. These three devised a scheme for putting themselves at the head of the party of reaction, for the purpose of stopping the flow of events and turning back the current as far as practicable. They entered into a league, offensive and defensive, with the rebels, and their friends at the North. They practiced concealments and duplicities from the beginning of the session to near its close, claiming to be still republicans when they were not—to be acting with the party to which they owed power, when they were only endeavoring to detach men from its support, to undermine its influence, and consign it to humiliation and disgrace.

Under such circumstances the task of Congress was exceedingly hard. If the President and Cabinet had maintained their integrity, if they had co-operated with Congress, as the people by whom they were chosen desired, the work of reconstruction would have been speedily accomplished, and on a basis securing the just rights of all, and promotive of permanent peace and harmony. As the case stood the Executive Department became a fortress, into which the defeated rebels ran for security, and in which all manner of plots were hatched against the loyal portion of the nation and their representatives. The marvel is not, that for a time the action of Congress was confused and discordant; but that at last the majority in the Houses, detecting the traps and pitfalls set for them, were able to come to substantial agreement, on middle and safe ground, and erect some efficient barriers against the surrender of the government into the hands of its adversaries.

The whole matter now goes to the people, under the provisions of the Constitution and Laws, for their determination. Most of the Republican members of Congress have been or will be re-nominated; certainly almost all who have acted conspicuous parts. Allegations have been freely made that these members, regardless of their obligations to their respective constituencies, and animated solely by a spirit of faction, were bent upon a policy the people did not demand and would not sustain. Hence, the issue is fairly made up. The loyal people of this country own the government, and have a right to do with it as they will. The opportunity is now presented them either to rebuke their immediate representatives, or to pronounce a formal approval of their conduct. We feel no apprehensions as to the result. Whatever differences may have temporarily existed in consequence of the craft and guile of the President and his followers, the real issue is now understood, the hearts of the masses of the people are sound and true, and a verdict will be rendered confirming the views of Congress and bidding them go back to the discharge of their duties next December with the assurance of such popular support as can neither be despised nor resisted.

THE CANVASS.

So far the democratic mass convention at Reading may be regarded as the only note-worthy demonstration made by either political party in this commonwealth since the nomination of candidates for Governor. That demonstration fell far short of the expectations of those who were concerned in getting it up. Quite a number of notable persons were in attendance from remote portions of the State. Some delegations were secured from adjoining counties. But the mass of the democrats of Berks were too intent on securing their crops, or pursuing their other vocations to break away and listen to stale addresses on political questions. It may be safely affirmed that no election for Governor, has happened during the last quarter of a century that did not elicit a greater degree of democratic enthusiasm in that stronghold.

The comparative apathy disclosed in Berks county is apparent in democratic ranks in all parts of the State. Election results for some years past have not been calculated to create animation. The democrats have been so often and so signally rebuked at the ballot box, that they have lost that confident bearing which formerly characterized them. Most of their leaders are engaged in searching for new issues and in projecting new alliances which shall furnish encouragement. Profiting by the discipline of the war they have renounced the doctrine of State Rights, which was the germ of secession and of the dogma that it is unconstitutional to coerce a State, and claim to be pre-eminently the Union men of the nation. The new shibboleth its their mouth so badly they make bungling work in pronouncing it, and the unwonted sounds abash and confound their followers.

Some expectations of a more promising aspect of affairs are indulged from the action of the Philadelphia Convention. But if anything can be prognosticated from the discordant clatter of tongues which now prevails touching that convocation—who are elegible to seats in it, what topics shall be proposed and discussed; and what measures recommended—it is that no substantial results will flow therefrom. Of course it will resolve to demand the immediate and unconditional admission of the Southern delegations to seats in Congress; for that measure is acceptable to all the disloyal elements in the nation, and to all the elements outside that are opposed to our ultimate harmony and continued greatness. Beyond that the deliberations do not promise unity of method or result.

Awhile ago no little uncertainty was imparted to movements on the Republican side by diverse conceptions of the President's Policy, and consequently, of contradictory action relative to him and it. Not a few of our leaders seemed inadquately to comprehend the situation; and some manifested a disposition to succumb to blandishments or threateningss rather than continue a contest the end of which they could not distinctly foresee, and which might subject them to loss of positions of emolument or honor. After a time the nature of the issue was brought out in vivid relief, so that no mistake could be made concerning it. Directly all uncertainty vanished from the Republican ranks, and a closing up and preparation for united exertion was entered upon. It is exhilerating to witness the auspicious change in this particular that a month has wrought.

To-day the Republican army in Pennsylvania presents as compact a front as at any former period. A few conspicious defections exist, but not more formidable in numbers and influence than always happens in political organizations of any sort. A good deal of preparatory work has been performed in disseminating intelligence by means of the press and soliciting local candidates, and soon the labor of oral discussions in mass meetings will commence in earnest. We have no fears of the result. The patriotic party that not only held Pennsylvania to its allegiance during the rebellion, but made it a pillar of strength to the national cause, will again carry its flag in triumph from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Lake Erie to the Delaware, and roll its anthem of victory over the tops of the Alleghenies.

—The old Greek proverb that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip," is likely to be again verified in the case of the great estate which was said to have fallen to Mr. Walker, of Hartford, Conn., by the death of some distant relatives in England. The announcement of this piece of good luck has been pretty extensively advertised in the papers of the United States, and the result has brought to light a long lost brother of Mrs. Walker's father. Mr. John Church, living near Buffalo, New York, who by reason of his priority of birth claims to have a better title to the property.

—Darwin Merrill, accused of the murder of his brother, in Wyandot county, last September, has just been tried, in Crawford county, for murder in the first degree, and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The verdict gave great satisfaction to the community generally at Buoyrus, but great dissatisfaction to the people of Upper Sandusky, who have made some unwarranted public demonstration, by way of resolutions, condemning the Court and Jury.

—There were seven hundred and sixteen deaths in Philadelphia last week—something unprecedented for that city. Of these eight were caused by cholera, and forty-four by sunstroke. This unusual mortality is ascribed to the extreme heat, which was greater than has been known there since 1778. The deaths for the corresponding week last year were not so many by two hundred and seventy-three.

GENERAL NEWS.

—There is a great rise in rents at Memphis.

—A fine horse was stung to death by bees in Kentucky.

—The office of Provost Marshal is abolished in New Orleans.

—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is to be Lord Lytton and a peer.

—The steamers have been taken from the Rhine for army purposes.

—Official reports show a continued decrease of pauperism in Ireland.

—Lawless bands are stealing mules and murdering negroes in Mississippi.

—Bangor barbers shave on certain days of the week for the benefit of Portland.

—Atlanta, Ga., has a red nigger. Hair and whiskers red, and face a bright copper color.

—The Acting Commissioner of Patents will issue 187 patents on Tuesday next, the 31st inst.

—Huntsville, Ala., and Columbia, Tenn., are having a telegraphic contest for the championship.

—Daniel Jackson, colored, is still living in Allegheny county, Md., at the respectable age of 110 years.

—The new Directory of Buffalo, New York, is just published. The city has a population of 125,000.

—The incense burned in the Chinese Empire in idol worship is said to cost $450,000,000 annually.

—Some anti-renters in the town of Knox, N. Y., have been arrested for violently resisting the collection officers.

—During the last fourteen years the city of Detroit has expended $700,000 in the construction of water works.

—A rattlesnake seven feet in length was killed on the track of the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad on Sunday.

—Rosa Bonheur, it is said, is anxious to see a live buffalo, and therefore contemplates a visit to the United States.

—Several of the lesser Mexican embassies to Europe have been recalled by the Emperor on the score of economy.

—A brick of gold, weighing thirty pounds, taken from mines in Nova Scotia, was exhibited in New Haven last week.

—Recorder Creighton, of Memphis, charged with inciting the late riots, has surrendered himself up, and is under bonds for trial.

—A father and daughter, residents of Chicago, took too much tod a few days since, and commenced fighting. Dad got mushly wholloped.

—The Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad issues a circular of thanks to the employees, for not killing any one on the Fourth.

—George W. Kendall has written a long letter to the San Antonio *Ledger*, in which he advocates the revival of the old system of offering rewards for the scalps of wild Indians. He thinks that the only effective means of putting a stop to their depredations.

—The operation of cutting the Kohinoor diamond occupied thirty-eight days of twelve hours per day, without intermission. Some parts of the stone were so hard that in six hours' time, with the wheel revolving 2,000 times per minute, scarcely any progress was made.

—The inventor of the Prussian needle gun had a strong sense of the beauty of nomenclature, when he called his destructive weapon by its German name, which is *Zundnabelgewehre*. The name alone must have brought terror to the soul of the august Von Benedek.

—The new internal revenue law regulating the manufacture of distilled spirits goes in effect on the 1st of September, and the government expresses its intention of seizing upon the first prominent cases of violation, for the purpose of testing its provisions to the fullest extent.

—A case was decided last month in the Sheffield county court, in England, which interested housekeepers. A Mr. Goodlad was sued for his milk bill, and resisted payment on the plea that, having ordered a certain number of quarts of milk, he had been supplied with very weak milk and water. His defense availed, and a verdict, with costs, was recorded in his favor.

FRUIT WAX! FRUIT WAX!

FRUIT WAX. FRUIT WAX.
FRUIT WAX. FRUIT WAX.
FRUIT WAX. FRUIT WAX.
FRUIT WAX. FRUIT WAX.
FRUIT WAX. FRUIT WAX.
FRUIT WAX. FRUIT WAX.

The best and most reliable article.
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The best and most reliable article.
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The best and most reliable article.

Cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
Cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
Cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
Cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
Cheaper than elsewhere in the city.

AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
84 Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

MONEY TO LOAN.—$21,000 on Bond and Mortgage, $2,000 on No. 1 Commercial Paper. JOHN D. BAILEY,
jy30 No. 102 Fourth street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—Thursday, the 26th inst., A WHITE COW, with blue in black spots on the neck. Also, on Tuesday, 24th inst., A RED COW, with white on hind legs. A reward of $20 will be paid for the return of both cows to the subscriber. JOHN F. DATKER,
jy30:2*d Duncan street, Minersville, Pa.

VALUABLE BANK AND RAILROAD STOCKS.—On TUESDAY EVENING, July 31st, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial rooms, No. 57 Fifth street:
100 Shares Allegheny Valley Railroad Stock.
20 " Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.
20 " Allegheny National Bank.
25 " Bank of Pittsburgh.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

$10 REWARD.—The sum of $10 will be paid for any information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party who entered the boat house of the Jackson Club, and TAMPERED WITH THE "LILIAN ROBERTS," on the evening of the 27th inst. jy28

TO LET.—A Desirable Two Story Brick Dwelling, containing six rooms, with hall, good dry cellar, gas fixtures, coal house, and soft water at the door. Also, a Frame Dwelling of four rooms, with gas fixtures, &c. All in complete order. Only $10 per month. Inquire at the Postoffice. Possession can be had immediately.
For further particulars inquire of
JAMES PHELAN,
jy27:d3* No. 24 Fifth street.

BOARDING WANTED.—By a gentleman and wife, in either city. FRONT ROOM PREFERRED. Address this Office, stating price, &c., for one day. jy26:d3*

SOMETHING NEW AND VALUABLE.—BUGS, SACKS or WENS cured without pain or cutting.
I take this opportunity of introducing to the public my newly discovered mode of treatment without the least pain or cutting. I will meet with those afflicted at FARMER'S INN, corner Fourth and Ferry streets, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day during the week, from the 30th of July to the 4th of August. No cure, no pay. Come all who are afflicted.
jy26:d6d&wS*

FOR SALE.
A FIRST-CLASS STORE,
Doing a good business on one of the best business streets in the city. Inquire at No. 64 Market St.
jy24:d6 GEORGE S. SOUTH.

FOR SALE.—TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated on the corner of BIDWELL and HAMILTON STREETS, Second Ward, Allegheny, one square from the line of the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway. Inquire of JAMES GODFREY,
jy28 No. 7 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of the viewers for the opening of DAVIS ALLEY, in the City of Allegheny, and the property abounding, &c., was filed July 10th, 1866, in the District Court of Allegheny county, to which time appeals from said report may be taken. Unless such appeals from said report may be filed within six weeks from the first day of said court.
M. A. WOODWARD, City Solicitor.
jy17:d4

PRUNES AND PLUMS.—3 casks Turkish Prunes, 100 kegs French Plums, just received and for sale by HEYMER & BRO.
jy28 No. 128 and 128 Wood street.

CHERRIES.—100 Cases Fresh Cherries, in two pound cans, just received and for sale by HEYMER & BRO.
jy28 No. 128 and 128 Wood street.

WATER PIPES.—5,000 ft. Stone PIPES, from 2 to 8 inch.
jy25 HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW SOUTHERN WHEAT.—Two cars to arrive and for sale by
R. KNOX & SON.
jy24

2 CARS MILWAUKEE CLUB, to arrive and for sale by
jy24 R. KNOX & SON.

CHOICE BRANDS Family Flour on hand and for sale by
jy24 R. KNOX & SON, Diamond, Allegheny.

PLASTER—150 bbls. for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LUBRICATING OIL.—50 barrels very superior. HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

R. J. FLEMING,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Fruit Cans, Glass and Earthen Jars,
Of every description, and manufacturer of
Tin Fruit Cans.
Office, 139 WOOD STREET,
(AT FLEMING'S HAT STORE,)
jy28:d78 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BAR, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., AND FIVE YEAR LEASE OF STORE.—On FRIDAY MORNING, August 3d, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the wholesale Liquor Store of the late Wm. Bennett, No. 100 Second st cet, below Wood, by order of Administrator, the entire stock of superior Wines, Liquors, &c., embracing a large variety of Brandies, Whiskey, Rum, Sherry and Port Wines in cask. Also, in cases, very choice brands of Claret, Ginger, Blackberry, Sherry, Madeira, Raspberry, and other Wines; Champagne Cider, assorted Bitters, &c. Also, store Fixtures, Hand Wagon, Standing Casks, Bar Bottles, Letter Press, Office Furniture, &c., &c.
Also the lease of store, having five years to run from 1st December last, at rent of $450 per annum.
jy30 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street,
Will Sell their Remaining Stock of
DRESS GOODS
At Very Low Prices.
jy23

THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HEAVY ORDNANCE,
AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS.
Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK and MACHINERY and RETORTS.
REPAIRS attended to promptly.
As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this foundry.
Having disposed of our old patterns, we are prepared to furnish NEW and IMPROVED patterns, constructed under the supervision of Mr. ERNEST, to finish NAIL MACHINES at short notice.
jy30

FOR THE LADIES.
ALL KINDS OF
EMBROIDERIES,
Dress Trimmings, Hosiery and Gloves,
MARKED DOWN,
In order to close the summer stock, at
DENNISON'S,
jy28 27 FIFTH STREET.

NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS.
IMPORTED BY
McFARLAND & COLLINS.
We have now landing in New York, per steamer Marathon, the first arrival of our importation for Fall of
CROSBY'S CELEBRATED
Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets.
We have selected the patterns with great care, expressly for our city trade, and can offer our customers styles that are not to be found elsewhere, and the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES of the New York and Boston markets.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
jy27 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

E. MEGRAW & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,
No. 31 St. Clair Street.
Factory, 33 AND 55 HAND STREET. jy30:d3*

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES.
STATUARY,
BUSTS,
FOUNTAINS,
ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS, DESIGNS,
AND MODELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At the Most Reasonable Rates.
I. BROOME,
92 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.
jy28:d3*

AGENTS WANTED.
TRIED AND TRUE;
Or, Love and Loyalty,
A Story of the Great Rebellion, by Mrs. BELLA Z. SPENCER. This Book is written by the wife of one of our Generals in Sherman's Army, a loyal Southern woman at the breaking out of the War, who was with her husband while in the army. It is a thrilling account of Sherman has herself seen and known of heroism, daring and suffering. A large array of facts and some fiction, making a book of intensely thrilling interest.
It will be sold exclusively by subscription, and cannot be had except of our duly authorized agents. Apply to or address
W. J. HOLLAND & CO.,
jy24:d3* 75 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRAND PIC-NIC
FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
WOUNDED SOLDIER,
R. W. RAMSAY, Late of 8th Pa. Res.,
AT
GLENWOOD GROVE,
Friday, August 3, 1866.
Connellsville cars will leave the foot of Ross street, at 7, 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 4:10 P. M. Return Trains—At 9:45 and 7 o'clock P. M.
jy25:d3*

W. H. GARRARD.....A. BOOTH.....W. T. G'KRARD.
POINT MALT HOUSES.
W. H. GARRARD & CO.,
Malsters, Grain & Hop Dealers,
No. 17 Water Street, and
Nos. 5 and 7 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The highest market price paid for WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, CORN and OATS. jy18:d6

BANK EXCHANGE
RESTAURANT,
H. SCHILD, Proprietor.
No. 90 Third St., Pittsburgh.
GENTLEMEN'S DINING ROOMS.
All the luxuries of the season. Choice Liquors, Segars, &c. Private Dining rooms up stairs.
jy20:d27

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 24th, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for GRADING and PAVING the following alleys, viz:
WEST ALLEY, from Ohio street to North Avenue.
TREMONT ALLEY, from South Avenue to Rebecca street.
LECKY'S ALLEY, in the Second Ward.
MORTON ALLEY, from Strawberry Alley to North Alley.
By direction of the Street Committee.
R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.
jy24:d3*

STREET COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 23d, 1866.
NOTICE TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who design making openings in any of the streets in this city, that they will be required to give notice of their intention in a book to kept in this office, and the penalty provided by law will be inflicted on all persons making such openings who shall neglect to give due notice of their intention.
THOMAS McGRAW,
jy24:d3* Street Commissioner.

FOR RENT.
A FRAME HOUSE,
With seven rooms and hall, good stable, excellent water at the door; situated on the old Washington road, about five miles from the city. Possession immediately.
For further particulars, enquire of
G. H. TOWER,
jy22:d8 No. 104 Fourth Street.

ROOFING MATERIALS.
Cement, Pitch, Felt, Paraffine Varnish and Black Paint,
Manufactured and sold as cheap as any other house in the country, by
PAGE BROS. & CO.,
jy23:d6s 111 Smith Wharf, Baltimore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATES & BELL,
21 Fifth Street.
ARE OPENING
AN ASSORTED STOCK OF
NEW DRY GOODS.
BATES & BELL.

LUBRICATING OILS.
TWIN CITY OIL COMPANY,
Office, 204 Penn Street,
F. A. SMITH, Secretary.
MANUFACTURE
Head Light Oil, Engine Oil No. 1, do. 2, Mill Grease.
ROil for Machinery.
COil for Cars.
DOil for Cars.
jy23:d40

DAY, McABOY & SPANG,
PROPRIETORS OF
IRON CITY HAME WORKS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 45 Wood and 102 and 104 Third St,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Saddlery Hardware and Trimming,
And Manufacturers of all varieties of
Superior Wood and Iron Hames,
Wrought Post Bits, Ring Bits, Snaffles, Brandoons, Wheel Bits, Mowers Bits, &c., &c. Keep also on hand a full and complete assortment of goods in their line, all of which they offer at as fair prices, and on as good terms as are offered by any house in the trade EAST OR WEST. my22:d3*
RUSSELL KREETT.....WILLIAM ANDERSON.

ERRETT & ANDERSON,
Book and Job Printers,
Will continue the Book and Job Printing business in all its branches, at the
GAZETTE STEAM
JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
84 Fifth St., Gazette Building.
And respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. jy16:d30

Notice to Invalid Pensioners.
ALL INVALID PENSIONERS who are now receiving a pension of $8 per month, are
Entitled to from $15 to $25,
According to rate of disability, under act of June 6th, 1866. Apply at once, or address
B. F. BROWN,
Late Local Claim Ag't, U. S. Sanitary Com'sn.
jy11:d30 67 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

ED. KAYLOR, Pres't.....W. S. MCKNIGHT, Sec'y
PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY.
WE ARE PREPARED to make all kinds of Bolts, from ⅜ to 1 inches in diameter.
JOINT BOLTS, PLOW BOLTS, BUILDING BOLTS, SPLICE BOLTS, NUT WASHERS, CAR BOLTS, CARRIAGE BOLTS, FOUNDATION BOLTS, PETCH BOLTS, &c., &c.
Corner Morton and Butler Sts., Ninth Ward. Orders left at Fort Pitt Foundry, General Blacksmithing promptly attended to.
jy9:d3*

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 26th, 1866. }
SALE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 30TH DAY OF JULY, at the Government Yard, corner Fayette and Quarrion streets, in this city, the following:
SIX HORSES,
FOURTEEN MULES.
The above animals are in fine condition, and pronounced by judges as very superior. They are the last that will be offered for sale by the Government at this point.
Animals sold singly. Sale to commence at 9 a. m. TERMS—Cash, U. S. currency.
O. CROSS,
jy26:d29 Lieut. Col. and Dep. Q. M. Gen.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, at the Custom House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the
STEAMBOAT SPRAY.
Her boats, machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now is at the Pittsburgh Wharf, seized and attached at the suit of F. A. Tackaert, G. Sentt, et al.
Terms of sale—Cash, government funds.
JAMES KILGORE, U. S. Marshal.
Pittsburgh, July 23d, 1866. jy24:d31

H. J. LANCE,
SILK AND WOOLEN
DYER AND SCOURER,
ALSO,
Chintz Window Curtains and Chair Covers Cleaned & Reglazed without unpacking.
Nos. 35 and 37 Third Street,
Between Wood and Smithfield.
my17:d2* PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENERAL DRAUGHTING OFFICE.
H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer, Chemist and Solicitor of Patents, No. 14 ½ Fifth Street, Post Office Box 688, Residence, 14 Hay street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jel4:d16

FIRST ARRIVAL OF
New Wheat at the Pearl Steam Mill.
We are just in receipt of a prime lot of new Southern Wheat, which we are now manufacturing into flour, expressly for family use, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
jy20:d6* R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best Linen and Jean Drawers,
At very low prices, at
DENNISON'S, 27 Fifth street.
jy28

MORRISON'S
"STAR" SHIRTS,
Very low, at DENNISON'S,
jy28 No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

LINEN AND
PAPER COLLARS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c.,
AT
DENNISON'S,
jy28 27 FIFTH STREET.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 2, 1866. }
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, notice is hereby given that the ADDITIONAL STOCK
authorized shall, until further notice, be assigned to subscribers at the rate of SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS for each share.
jy16:d30&w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

TACKS OF EVERY VARIETY.
COPPER, TINNED AND IRON;
SADDLERS', UPHOLSTERS' AND CARPET.
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
Corner Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
jel6:d4w&S

D. L. PATTERSON & CO.
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio River, Manchester, Pa.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for building boat sliding, deck plank, lath railings &c.
my17:2m

JAMES M. BALPH,
ARCHITECT,
Prepares EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for all kinds of Buildings, and gives personal attendance to the erections, on reasonable terms
Office on ANDERSON STREET, between Cook and Robinson streets, ALLEGHENY. e20:d87

STRAY COW.—Came to the undersigned, living at the far end of sharpsburg road, about five miles from the city, on Thursday evening last, a RED COW, (since had a calf,) about nine years old. The owner will call, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.
GEORGE HENDERSON.
jy24:d7*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Receiver for the firm of PORTER R. FRIEND & CO., by the District Court of Allegheny County, Pa., will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on the 1st day of AUGUST next, with never failing springs of water, the following described property, being the well-known
WAMPUM FURNACE,
Situate at Wampum Station, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, 41 miles northeast of Pittsburgh, with 80 acres of land, more or less, abounding with Iron Ore, Coal, Lime Stone, Fire Clay, &c., and with never failing springs of water.
WAMPUM FURNACE is a substantial stone stack, 45 feet high by 20 feet at base, and 14 feet bosh, and has made from 13 to 24 tons of metal per day, which can easily be increased. There is a hot blast of 80 stand of pipe, one Engine, of 175 horse power, and a Double Engine, Iron Reservoir, &c. Also, stock and casting houses, coal and coke houses, weigh house, scales, &c. Also, 12 coke ovens, each of 12 feet diameter, 8 double and 8 single tenements, boarding house, store house and warehouse, blacksmith shop, stables and other buildings. Also, Coal Railroad, and sufficient cars to convey minerals, &c., to and from the furnace. The Company also have favorable leases for the principal mineral lands in the vicinity.
The property fronts on Beaver river, and Erie Canal, is east of Canal, and offers to capitalists a rare chance for investment. For further particulars address
SAMUEL M. KIER,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
Corner Smithfield and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
THIS OLD FAVORITE HOTEL having been thoroughly renovated, repaired and refurnished,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The proprietor (formerly of the ST. CHARLES,) expects from its central location, his experience, determination to please, and by MODERATE CHARGES, to deserve and receive a liberal patronage.
S. H. RIAL, Proprietor.
e20:d45

JOHN CROFT,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, No. 139 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,
Has for sale the following Real Estate:
A large three-story Brick House, containing ten rooms, large halls; front room on first floor used as a Drug Store; hot and cold water and gas through out the house. Lot 21½ by 95 feet. Situate on Chestnut street, Allegheny.
44 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, situate at Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles from the city, on which there is a beautiful new frame dwelling, and a large number of bearing fruit trees of the best quality, and a good supply of water. The above 44 acres of ground will be sold separately if desired, and the residue in lots of 5 acres each, or larger if requested. The above land is admirably adapted to gardening.
ALSO,
36 ACRES OF LAND, containing about 5 acres of limestone, of a splendid quality, and easy of access. The soil is of the first class, suitable either for farming or gardening purposes, good frame dwelling and barn, and a good supply of water, situate 3 miles from the city, on the Washington Pike, in Lower Burrell township, being part of the Carter farm.
ALSO,
32 ACRES, well improved, and under a high state of cultivation, on which there are 1,300 bearing currant bushes, 300 bearing grape vines, 100 standard pear trees, and a large number of peach, apple and plum trees. Property situate on the old Washington road, in Swet Township, six miles from the city. For further particulars inquire of the above agent.
jy24:d88

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
No. 167 Smithfield Street,
Manufacturers of
Lead and Block Tin, Pipe and Sheet Lead;
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Brass and Steam Goods,
AND PUMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
167 Smithfield street.
jy26:d3*

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY
SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.
SPENCER & McKAY,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS
OF
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. jel9:d6s

BUSINESS MAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
No. 4 St. Clair Street.
We have engaged the services of an experienced teacher expressly for the months of July and August. Students entering on the 1st of July can easily complete the course by the last of August.
For circulars and specimens of penmanship, apply at the College Rooms, or address
N. SHAFFER and
jy20:d3&w J. F. McCLAYMONDS.

1866. SPRING HATS. 1866.
McCORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET,
Wish to call special attention to their large and splendid stock of
Hats, &c., for Spring and Summer Wear,
An Endless Variety.
LADIES' DERBYS, YAUDES, SEASIDES, &c.; GENTS' and BOYS' SARATOGAS, "HOWS," HATS, BROTHERS' BUSHERS, MORTONS, DERBYS, &c., &c.
STRAW GOODS of every description, to suit all tastes. apr28

JOHN ROSS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. N. OGDEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Carbon Oil Lamps and Fixtures,
CHANDELIERS, CARBON OILS, &C.
No. 64 Market Street,
my14:d2&wS* PITTSBURGH, PA.

McCALLUM BROTHERS, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. We have on hands a very superior stock of
CARPETING
Of every description and every grade of quality, viz: LAYTHS, extra well seasoned, from 3 feet to 14 feet wide.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS—Every kind in use.
HEARTH RUGS—From the finest quality to the lowest price.
MATTINGS, COCOA AND MANILLA MATTINGS, &c.
McCALLUM BROTHERS,
ap4 Formerly W. D. & R. McCallum.

LEATHER BELTING.
CHESSMAN & CLARK, No. 11 OFFICE STREET, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny, are manufacturers of every description of Patent Stitched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELT

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c

AT

EATON'S.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF

Buff Lisle Gloves,

Buff Lisle Gloves,

Buff Lisle Gloves,

White Lisle Gloves,

White Lisle Gloves.

White Lisle Gloves,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

Wholesale and Retail

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

jy27

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Trimmings, Notions,

AND FANCY GOODS,

Have just received the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST stock of YARNS ever brought to this city, to which they call the attention of Storekeepers and Knitters. The stock contains in part of

Boston, Germantown and Country

YARNS,

in WHITE, BLACK, SCARLET,

BOLFERINO, BROWN, PURPLE,

CLOUDED, DRABS, MAGE TA,

AMORINE, CHINCHILLA,

BLUE DE LYON,

MEXICAN AND

AZULINE BLUES.

WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES. jy28

SUMMER GOODS AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 Fifth Street.

We have now on hand and are opening daily

Fine Traveling Bags,
Sun Umbrellas,
Fine Parasols,
Silk and Linen Furs,
Best Kid Gloves,
Cotton Hosiery,
Fine English Ribbon,
Rich Belting and Buckles,
Berlin Gloves and Lace Mitts,
Bugle Bottons and Gimps,
Rich Guipure Lace,
Embroideries and Laces,

THE "STAR SHIRT," a full assortment just opened.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS for summer wear.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS, all sizes.

Merchants and Dealers

Will find our Wholdsale Department well filled with seasonable goods at Lowest Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

Our store will be closed daily at 5 P. M., except Saturdays. jy21-g21

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO's.

BUFF BROWN, SUNBEAM AND DERBY HATS, MISSES' AND BOYS' HATS, DAISIES, COQUETTE AND HAMILTON HATS.
CRIT, HAIR, STRAW BONNETS in new shapes.
Pamela, in all the fashionable styles.
RIBBONS, plain, figured and checked, all widths.
FLOWERS, WREATHS, BUDS and ROSES.
STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS.

Millinery Goods.

SWISS, CHECKED, BALLIARD, NAINSOOKS, TARLATANS, SHIRRED MUSLINS, LINENS, and a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

REAL AND IM. CHUNY LACE COLLARS.
REAL AND IM. VAL. LACE COLLARS, REAL POINTE LACE COLLARS, SETTS, LACE AND KERCHIEFS, HAMBURG TRIMMING AND FLOUNCING, SWISS AND CAMBRIC EDGE AND INSERTINGS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETTS, various styles.

Full Illusion, Swiss and French Cambric Waists.

PARIS RUFFLINGS AND SHIRTING, COLLARS, SETTS, EDGINGS, FRILLINGS and EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS in GUIPURE AND VAL. LACE, GALLOON, LACE BRAID, BUTTON, BALL AND DROP TRIMMING.

Bead Streamers, Ornaments and Setts.

BUTTONS.

In the choicest styles in BEAD, SILK, FANCY CROTCHET, BLACK AND WHITE PEARL, IMPERIELLE, JET, BALL, GLASS AND CAMEO plain and floating in colors.
CORSETS, NETS, COILS, HAIR PUFFS AND ROLLS; DUPLEX ELLIPTIC and BON TON HOOP SKIRTS; BELTS, BELTINGS, CLASPS AND BUCKLES; FANS in great variety from palm leaf to ivory; SUMMER UNDERWEAR, for ladies and gents; SHIRT FRONTS, "STAR" SHIRTS; TIES, BUTTERFLIES; SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS; TRAVELING BAGS and SATCHELS; HAIR BRUSHES; COMBS; and a

FULL LINE OF NOTIONS.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

ja15:d24

C. ARBUTHNOT..W. T. SHANNON..J. G. STEPHENSON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have just opened a large stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Adapted to the present season's trade, which they offer at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

KEW PRINTS, DELAINES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS BOTIONS, COTTONADES,
FARMER'S AND MECHANICS' CASSIMERES, JEANS, CLOTHS, LINENS, DRILLS, BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

Burlaps, Cotton and Linen Duck, &c.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and prices. jel1

GOODS MARKED DOWN.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,
Jaconet Embroideries,
Pocket Books and Leather Satchels,
Undergarments suitable for warm weather,
Linen and Paper Collars,
White Shirts, Suspenders,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Full Lines of Notions, at

DENNISON'S,

jy24 27 FIFTH STREET.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood St.,

(Third house above Diamond Alley,)

jel5:n13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 367 Liberty Street.

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogeny LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest Market price.

Orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my28:3d2w

CHARLES M. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Demilharized Coke.

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton Streets, First Yard on Liberty and Pittsburgh streets, Allegheny, and Second Yard, near Canal Basin, Penn'a. Railroad, Pittsburgh.

Railroad and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of the yards will receive prompt attention. my29:d1y

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Report of the Conference Committee on the Army Bill—The Civil Appropriation Bill Amended—Judge Patterson, of Tennessee, Admitted to a Seat in the Senate—O. H. Browning Confirmed as Secretary of the Interior—Jeff. Davis and the Assassination of President Lincoln.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—After an executive session the doors were re-opened at five o'clock A. M. The Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Army Bill as agreed upon. The bill is substantially the last one passed by the Senate. It provides for an addition to the army of two companies each to the twenty-seven existing battalions of infantry, eight new regiments of infantry, four of which shall be colored, and four Veteran Reserve. Also four new regiments of Cavalry.

Mr. Sherman, from the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation Bill, asked that the Committee be instructed to agree to the House amendment on the subject of bounties in a modified form.

The instructions were given—yeas 27, nays 5.

The Senate again went into executive session.

The Senate admitted Judge Patterson to his seat this morning, on taking the oath.

The Civil Appropriation bill has passed both Houses. After a short conference, the Bounty bill passed as a rider.

Col. Ludlow, a member of Gen. Dix's staff, and recommended by him, was this morning appointed Naval Officer of New York.

The Senate this morning confirmed the appointment of O. H. Browning as Secretary of the Interior.

At one o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

The following is a continuation of last night's House proceedings. The Senate bill for the admission of Nebraska was passed by a vote of 63 to 52.

The Senate joint resolution, continuing army regulations, came up, and on motion of Mr Schenck, who characterized it as a contrivance of the Senate to avoid passing an army bill. It was laid on the table.

A report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to.

The Conference Committee reported the Civil Appropriation bill was received returning increased compensation of Senators and Members of Congress, making the pay of the Speaker $8,000. It was rejected by a vote of, yeas, 14; nays, 10.

Another conference was asked for from the Senate.

The Conference Committee on the Army Bill reported, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the alleged complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination. The report affirms that the evidence in the hands of the Committee justifies the assertion that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measure which led to the commission of the deed, but the investigations of the War Department and the Committee have not placed them in possession of all the facts.

The capture of the rebel archives has put the Government in possession of a mass of documents throwing light upon the general policy of the rebel authorities, which is, to some extent, developed by the report. The report is very lengthy, and is mostly composed of extracts from evidence and documents in possession of the Committee. Referring to affidavits taken by Judge Holt, and the contradictory testimony of the same witnesses before the Committee, they are unable to determine which is true and which false. It is recommended that the investigations be pursued. They conclude that there is no insufficiency in the laws for the trial of Davis.

Congress will not adjourn before four o'clock p. m. to-day.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Bounty to Soldiers and Pay of Senators and Members Increased—Resolution of Thanks—Speech from Speaker Colfax.

SENATE.

The doors were reopened at 7 A. M., the Conference report on the question of bounties having previously been agreed to. The bill provides that those who served three years, or enlisted for three years and were discharged for disability before the expiration of their term, shall receive one hundred dollars; those who enlisted for two years and served that period or were discharged for disability shall receive fifty dollars.

A recess was then taken till 9 A. M., at which time two Senators and President *pro tem* appeared in their seats. A further recess till 10 A. M. was taken.

The Senate reassembled at 10 A. M.

Mr. Wade reported the House bill to increase the duty on imported wool, and moved it be taken up.

Mr. Spangler moved to lay Mr. Wade's motion on the table. The vote resulted:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Conness, Cresswell, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Love, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Sprague, Sumner, Vanwinkle, Wiley, Williams and Wilson —22.

Nays—Chandler, Davis, Edmunds, Howe, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade and Yates—12.

The bill to distribute the reward for the capture of the assassins of the late President, was then taken up. The bill was then passed as amended and sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

Mr. Patterson, from Tennessee, appeared at the Vice President's desk, and took the oath of office.

The joint resolution granting the use of a building for meetings held with a view to the liberation of Ireland, elicited some debate, in which our obligations to maintain neutrality were put forth in strong terms by Mr. Johnson.

He was replied to by Mr. Howard, who pointed to the conduct of England during the rebellion, and said he knew of no people who had shown such love of country as the Fenians.

Pending this discussion, the joint resolution exempting officers and soldiers from the special five per cent income tax, came up and was passed.

The bill to exempt pensions from the income tax was defeated.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the recapture of persons escaping from involuntary servitude in Cuba.

Mr. Doolittle rose and said that as there was nothing now before the Senate, he would take the occasion to make a personal explanation which he had some time since promised. He then proceeded to read a speech in relation to the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature requesting him to resign. The arguments and statements made use of by Mr. D. have heretofore been given in these reports, in debates between him and his colleague, Mr. Howe.

Mr. Howe took the floor in reply to his colleague, discussing questions connected with the State politics of Wisconsin.

Mr. Cowan at 3:45 called up a bill just from the House, entitled an act for the relief of certain drafted men. It directs the Secretary of War to refund three hundred dollars to each person drafted twice within one year, and who paid commutation twice; also to refund in all cases where it shall appear that persons furnishing substitutes were not liable to military duty. It was objected to, and it goes over.

Mr. Vanwinkle offered a resolution calling upon the President for whatever heretofore unpublished communications may be in his possession, touching the claims for military service, made by France and Prussia upon naturalized citizens of this country, which was adopted.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two to join a committee of the House, to wait upon the President, and inquire if he had any further communication to make with Congress. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Harris and Nesmith were appointed said committee.

A joint resolution for the payment of the Chaplain of the House for the Thirty-ninth Congress was received from the House, and passed at 4:25.

At 4:30, Mr. Harris, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. Buckalew offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Foster, for the impartial manner in which he had presided during the session, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Foster briefly returned his thanks for the compliment contained in the resolution, and then declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.

The resolutions reported by the Judiciary Committee relative to the complicity of Davis in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, were adopted.

The Conference report on the Civil Bill, as presented to the Senate, increasing the salary of Congressmen and Senators and paying an extra bounty to soldiers, was presented, whereupon there was much fluttering. Some asked a division of the question, which could not be done under parliamentary law. There seemed at first to be some hesitancy about ordering the yeas and nays, but Mr. Conkling called upon the members to rise and let the vote be taken squarely, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

There was considerable excitement and for a time breathless attention, as each member answered to his name. As the roll was about completed, groups of members stood around the Clerk's desk waiting to hear how the vote stood.

Mr. Schenck rose to a question of order, insisting that it was against the rule for members to be near the Clerk's desk while the vote was being taken, and the Speaker so ruled.

At the end of the call, there was a majority of ten votes in the negative, but then there were several members who had not answered when first called. Some who had voted aye, finding themselves likely to be in a minority, changed their votes to nay, and again when the tide turned changed back to aye.

The members who voted aye then began to explain their votes.

Mr. Hogan said he was opposed to the increased pay, but was in favor of bounty for the soldiers, and therefore voted aye. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, followed with a similar statement.

Mr. Driggs hoped that these gentlemen of the yeas who were forced to take increase pay would turn over the excess to the soldiers.

Mr. Ferry, from the same state, said he had voted three times against the increase of the salary to Senators and members, but that this being the best opportunity of voting in favor of a bounty for the soldiers, he felt compelled to change his vote from no to aye, but he stood ready to pay over the excess to the soldiers and challenged his colleague, Mr. Riggs to do the same.

Mr. Schenck asserted with characteristic bluntness that he voted aye to both propositions.

Mr. O'Neill voted aye for the sake of the bounty proposition.

Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., after showing so much anxiety for the previous forty-eight hours to vote against the increased pay of the members, was not in the hall when the report was made and the vote taken. At length all the members present had voted and the roll changed list showed a majority of one in favor of the report. The vote was thereupon taken, yeas 81, nays 69. So the conference report was agreed to in both houses, and the bill now only awaits the signature of the President.

The following was the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Barker, Benjamin, Berger, Clarx, (of Kansas,) Colfax, Driggs, Eceley, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Glossbrenner, Higby, Hogan, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (of West Virginia,) Ingersoll, Jencks, Johnson, Kelly, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Loftwich, Marston, Maynard, McClurg, McCullough, Miller, Moorhead, Meyers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neil, Rice, Patterson, Randall, (of Pa.,) Rice, (of Mass.,) Rice, (of Maine,) Schenck, Strouse, Taylor, (of Tenn.,) Tyler, (of New York,) Thornton, Vanhorn, (of New York,) Vanhorn, (of Missouri,) Whaley.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Ashley, of Nevada; Baker, Baxter, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Brownell, Broomall, Coob, Conkling, Defrees, Eggleston, Elliott, Finck, Garfield, Harding, of Illinois; Hartabell, of Ohio; Kasson, Ketchum, Koontz, Laffin, Lawrence, of Penna.; Lawrence, of Ohio; Lynch, Mercer, Morrill, Morris, Orth, Paine, Pershan, Phelps, Plants, Price, Ritter, Ross, Sawyer, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Stone, Taber, J. L. Thomas, Jr., Trumbull, Van Aernam, Walker, Wilson, of Iowa; Wilson, of Pa.; Wright.

The House at a quarter of 8 o'clock a. m. took a recess to 11 a. m.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Stevens wanted his vote recorded in the affirmative and Mr. Rollins in the negative, in the appropriation bill, they being absent when the vote was taken.

The usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Rogers presented a minority report on the alleged complicity of Davis in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

The amendments to the bill distributing awards for the capture of the assassins, were concurred in.

The bill to refund $300 to persons drafted twice within one year, and commutation, furnished substitutes or served, was passed.

Messrs Spaulding and Williams had their names recorded in the affirmative on the civil appropriation bill.

The House refused to let Mr. Delano have his name recorded in the negative.

Mr. Scofield also announced that he would have voted "no" if present.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Latham, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution to print, for the use of the House, 10,000 extra copies of the provisions of the act of the equalization of bounties of soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Defrees, the resolution was laid on the table.

The House took another recess til 4 o'clock, the second recess.

The Speaker laid before the House the President's veto of the bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a Surveying District, and for other purposes. It is disapproved because of sections embodied in it for the benefit of the New York and Montana Iron and Manufacturing Company, the President having heretofore vetoed the special bill having that object.

The message having been read, it was, on motion of Mr. Bingham, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

There being nothing before the House, Mr. Ancona offered a resolution, jocularly, for the appointment of a select committee of twenty-one to inquire into the alleged abductions of the House when important measures were pending, with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess and to report to the Philadelphia Convention on the 14th inst. [Laughter.]

Mr. Anderson desired to know in the same connection where the gentleman from Chicago (Mr. Wentworth) was when the vote was taken on the Conference report on the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Eldridge moved that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Wentworth) have five minutes to explain where he was when the vote was taken this morning on the increasing of compensation of members. (Laughter.) Unanimous consent was given.

Mr. Wentworth said his remarks might extend over five minutes, and he would therefore write them out and have them published in the *Globe*. (Laughter, and cries of object.)

A joint resolution for the payment of the Chaplain of the House was introduced, read three times and immediately sent to the Senate, and received back in a few minutes engrossed, signed by the Speaker, and sent to the President for his signature.

Messrs. Morrill and Finck were appointed the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that Congress had concluded its business.

In a few minutes subsequently Mr. Morrill reported that the committee had so informed the President, and that the President had stated he had no further business to communicate.

The hour of half past four o'clock having arrived, the Speaker delivered his farewell speech. He said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—I cannot speak the word that announces our separation until I thank you with all the warm emotions of a grateful heart for the unanimously adopted resolutions you have placed on your journal. Unusual as this is, at the close of the first session of Congress, its value is thereby enhanced, and I prize it because I believe it is your sincere endorsement of my endeavors to administer the duties of this responsible and often trying position with manifest impartiality, to maintain the just rights of a majority, and to protect the even more necessary rights of minority, and yet hold the scales so fairly poised that every decision shall stand the test of reason and parliamentary law. Watched as a presiding officer always must be by scores of practiced eyes, his position is never one that is difficult, and he is fortunate who can impress the body over which he presides with the conviction that his constant aim has been to render justice to all. Meeting here amid the frosts of every winter, and parting after such a prolonged session amid the torrid heats of summer, friendships have been formed which will brighten as year after year rolls away. Discussing some of the gravest questions ever submitted to a deliberative body in this land, the attrition of mind with mind, and conflicts of thought and action, have left but few stings behind; and despite all differences of sentiment. No Congress within my experience here, has closed its sessions with more general good feeling amongst its members. We go to our homes and our institutions wisely prescribe, to submit to our constituents the issues which have divided us here, and to cheerfully abide by their verdict as a court from which there is no rightful appeal. In bidding you all a safe journey to your homes and a happy re-union with family and friends, I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses, declare the first session of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress *sine die*.

The hall of the House and the galleries were crowded with spectators, watching with interest the closing moments of a session that will be immortable in history. The valedictory was listened to in deep silence, and as he spoke the last words, there was an outburst of applause, one of the Democratic members (Mr. Stronse,) crying vehemently three cheers for our noble Speaker. The call was responded to heartily. The parting of members from each other as of friends and gushing character. Thus closes the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER is QUEEN, not only in NAME, but in VIRTUES. Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing grey hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; curing scurf and dandruff; and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—We offer for sale the Valuable Lot of Ground

Occupied by the undersigned, containing — acres, situate on the Allegheny river, at the foot of Taylor street, Pitt township, just outside the city limits. This lot has a river frontage of 240 feet, good landing, with the right of filling into the river about 200 feet from low water mark, which would make about four acres of ground. For Iron Works, Steel Works, Foundries, Saw Mill or other manufacturing purposes, cannot be excelled. Terms made satisfactory. We also offer for sale a large lot of brick, damaged shafting, pulleys, hangers, engine boilers, machinery, burrel hoops, &c.

GUTHRIE & SILL,

On the premises, foot of Taylor street, Pittsburgh.

jy25:g67

FOR SALE.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS,

In Pitt township, located on Pennsylvania avenue, Soho, Beelen, Commerce and Gazzam streets.

These lots are within a mile and a quarter of the Court House. Price, from $60 to $500.

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FOR SALE.—The following described property will be offered at private sale for a short time:

1st.—A LOT OF GROUND thirty feet front on First street, near Wood; and runnir back towards Water street eighty feet, (being part of lot 185 in the general plan of Pittsburgh,) together with a THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE thereon.

2d.—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND at the head of Brunot's island, in McClure township. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

3d.—ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in Manchester, being Lots Nos. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116, in the plan of the extension of Manchester, bounded by Preble street, Adams street, Cedar Alley and Washington street.

4th.—LOT No. 20 in James

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Jeff. Davis' Complicity With the Assassination Conspiracy—Report of the Judiciary Committee—Brutal Treatment of Union Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following is the report of the Judiciary Committee on Jeff. Davis: The Committee submit a mass of testimony, showing that the rebel authorities, under the direction of Davis, declined to give negro soldiers and their officers the treatment due to prisoners of war. It is shown that General Kirby Smith objected to their capture in arms, and a letter from him to General Dick Taylor is quoted, in which he says: I have been unofficially informed that some of your troops have captured negroes in arms. I hope this may not be so, and that your subordinates in command of capturing parties may have recognized the propriety of giving no quarters to armed negroes and their officers. A message of Jeff. Davis is also quoted, in which he proposes that Union officers in command of negro troops shall, when captured, be dealt with as criminals engaged in inciting servile insurrection. With regard to the maltreatment of Union prisoners generally, it is shown that Jeff. Davis declared the Union troops incendiaries and robbers, who had forfeited their claims to be treated as prisoners of war.

A great mass of testimony is adduced to show that the prisoners were treated in accordance with the views of Davis, as above set forth. The documents cited are all of rebel origin, and show that the prisoners at the South were in a frightful condition. The facts were frequently brought to the notice of the Confederate authorities at Richmond, but without avail.

A letter from one Sabina Dismukes, dated at Statesburg, S. C., October 12th, 1864, to Jeff. Davis, says with regard to the suffering prisoners at Florence: "If such things are allowed to continue, they will most surely call down some awful judgment upon our country. It is a most horrible national sin, that cannot go unpunished. If we cannot give them food we can shelter, for God's sake send them back to Yankee land, but don't starve the miserable creatures to death."

The accompanying letter was an article from the *Sumter Watchman*, giving the details of a visit made by the writer to the prison at Florence. The account is a most horrible one. The prisoners are described as "perishing with diseased, famished, and with no hope of relief except by death. All were in rags, barefooted, and covered with vermin. While the reporter was there a negro was taken sick, placed, and he describes the avidity with which the prisoners welcomed it, opening their mouths to catch the drops, while one would wash its face, another with his hands, and then receive from him the like kind of office.

Considerable space is devoted to the machinations of Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, George W. Saunders, Jacob Thompson, and others in Canada during the war, and it is shown that a portion of the rebel secret service money was used to corrupt members whose ordered services in conveying boxes of small-pox clothing to be sold in Washington. In connection with these matters a large number of documents are submitted.

In all of these schemes it is shown that Davis was concerned, and the Committee argue that the fact is established that Davis and his associates were incapable of the crime of assassination. In further confirmation of this view, copies are given of letters from a foreigner named Bellew, who was employed to blow up the Capitol at Washington when Abe and his myrmidons and the Northern Congress members were assembled there. One of these letters is endorsed by Wade, Rebel Secretary of War.

Another letter from one Parranon, stating that he had found a means of disposing of the leading characters at the North in an underhand manner, bears the endorsement of Jefferson Davis himself. Another letter from one H. G. Dreham, respectively proposing the assassination of Seward, Lincoln, Greeley, Prentice &c., written to Jeff. Davis, and referred by him to the rebel secretary of War, is presented. The Committee in the strongest terms prove conclusively that Davis and his Cabinet knew that plots of assassination were on foot.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate—Bill Admitting Nebraska as a State Not Signed by the President—The Civil Appropriation Bill—Ex-Gov. Johnston's Nomination as Minister to Italy—Philadelphia Reported upon Unfavorably—Rebels Elected to Office in Texas—Orders of Gen. Weigh on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Melancthon W. Hubbell, of Toledo.

Assistant Secretary of War—Thos. T. Eckert

United States Marshals—Andrew Hickenlooper, District of Ohio; and E. W. Read for the Northern District of California.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Charles Reams, of West District of Columbia, and William Johnson, of Ohio, to be commissioners under the act of Congress to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws.

The following to be postmasters: Brady Steece, Morton, Ohio; Richard Rogers, Springfield, Ohio; Horace Chapen, Jacksonville, Illinois; John S. Hamilton, Philadelphia; A. Landers, Davenport, Iowa; Adiciles Williams, Richmond, Indiana; Wm. Speely, Newport, Kentucky; Wm. Cowles, Augusta, Georgia; James H. Williams, Berrian, Michigan; Geo. Spalding, Monroe, Michigan; Wm. C. Buck, Marietta, Ohio; Joseph F. Mahona, Abrens, O.; Wesley Oscar, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Moses W. Fay, Olmsteed, Minnesota; Ed. B. Gray, Walworth, Wisconsin; Geo. W. Rogers, Newhaven, Connecticut; J. Ryan, Decatur, Illinois.

John B. Skinner of N. Y., to be First Assistant Postmaster General; Surgeon Charles H. Crane, of the United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeon General; Brevet Major General C. R. S. Canby, to be Brigadier General in the United States Army; George G. Foote, late Captain 17th Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the United States Infantry.

The nomination of Provost Marshal James B. Fry to be Major General by brevet, confirmed once and since reconsidered, was confirmed; Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General; Major General C. R. S. Canby, to be Brigadier General in the United States Army; George G. Foote, late Captain 17th Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the United States Infantry.

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